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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/454,348	12/03/1999	YASSER ALSAFADI	PHA-23.863	3612

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 03/27/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/454,348	ALSAFADI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Almari Romero	2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 June 2002* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *03 December 1999* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *2, 3* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed on 12/03/99 and IDS filed on 12/03/99 and 6/24/02.

2. Claims 1-23 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 6, 15, and 18 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement filed 12/03/99 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered. A copy of a written English-language translation of the non-English-language foreign patent document must be provided for consideration.

4. The information disclosure statement filed 12/03/99 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(b)(5) because each publication listed in an information disclosure statement such as "items AH-AJ" must be identified by publisher, author (if any), title, **relevant pages of the publication, date**, and place of publication.

Drawings

5. The drawings filed on 12/03/99 are objected to as indicated in the attached PTO-948 form. Formal corrected drawings can be filed at allowance.

Specification

6. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code on page 8, 1st paragraph. Applicant is suggested to add left and right brackets or quotation marks on each side of hyperlink to deactivate hyperlink or Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 18-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim18 recite in the limitations acronym such as "IHDN", this acronym is not well know in the art and should be defined to overcome this rejection.

Dependent claims 19-23 are rejected for fully incorporating the deficiencies of their base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are

such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Humpleman (International Publication No. WO99/57837 – published 11/1999) in view of Cheng et al. (USPN 6,519,597 B1 – filed 06/1999).**

Regarding independent claim 1, Humpleman discloses:

A method of operating an intelligent digital device (IDD) receiving an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) document containing data and respective Document Type Definition (DTD) describing the data content (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches a Home intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or responses comprising DTD), comprising:

verifying that a received DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches DTD is used for validity check specific to XML interface of the device); and

operating on the data contained in the XML document (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-21 and page19, lines 17-29: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML).

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "predetermined criteria".

Cheng et al. (Cheng) on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Cheng discloses:

wherein the IDD maintains a list of trusted DTDs and wherein the predetermined criteria is equality between the name of the received DTD and the name of a trusted DTD Cheng et al. (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches XML document has a DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Cheng discloses:

wherein the predetermined criteria comprises the inclusion of the name of a program residing on the IDD (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches XML extender provides functions for storage, search, and retrieval of XML documents).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claims 4 and 9, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the program comprises an XML-enabled program (Humpleman on page 30, lines 16-19: teaches program code for parsing and validating XML messages).

Regarding dependent claim 5, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the program comprises an XML parser (Humpleman on page 30, lines 16-19: teaches XML parser).

Regarding independent claim 6, Humpleman discloses:

A method of operating a system including a digital network interconnected intelligent digital devices (IDDs) generating and receiving eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents containing data and respective Document Type Definitions (DTDs) describing the data content (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches a Home intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or responses comprising DTD), comprising:

transmitting a generated XML document from a first IDD to a second IDD (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches exchanging XML commands or responses between devices in a home intelligent network); and

the respective DTD for the generated XML document, operating on the data contained in the XML document at the second IDD (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-21, page19, lines 17-29, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML and DTD is used for validity check to the XML interface of the device).

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "predetermined criteria".

Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Cheng discloses:

wherein the second IDD maintains a list of trusted DTDs and wherein the predetermined criteria is equality between the name of the respective DTD and the name of a trusted DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches home network of devices (second IDD)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Cheng discloses:

wherein the predetermined criteria comprises the inclusion of the name of a program residing on the second IDD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches devices A and B (second device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches XML extender provides functions for storage, search, and retrieval of XML documents).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the program comprises an XML processor (Humpleman on page 30, lines 16-19: teaches program for validating XML messages).

Regarding dependent claim 11, Humpleman discloses:

wherein: the transmitting step comprises transmitting the generated XML document from the first IDD to the second IDD and a third IDD (Humpleman on page 4, lines 4-9, page 30, lines 6-19 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches exchanging XML messages or commands from among a network of devices);

the operating step comprises operating on the data contained in the XML document at the second IDD, and the method further comprises the step of operating on the data contained in the XML document at the third IDD (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-21, page19, lines 17-29, and

page 30, lines 6-14: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML and DTD is used for validity check to the XML interface of the device).

Cheng discloses "predetermined criteria" on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 12, Cheng discloses:

wherein: the second IDD maintains a first list of trusted DTDs; the third IDD maintains a second list of trusted DTDs; the first predetermined criteria is equality between the name of the respective DTD and the name of a trusted DTD on the first list; and the second predetermined criteria is equality between the name of the respective DTD and the name of a trusted DTD on the second list (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches home network of devices (second IDD)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) (IDDs) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 13, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the XML document and the respective DTD are transmitted to the second and third IDDs (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, page 30, lines 6-14, and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches exchanging XML commands or responses between devices (second and third devices) in a home intelligent network).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Cheng discloses:

wherein the respective DTD is stored on at least one of the second and third IDDs. (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches home network of devices (second device and third device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of stored DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding independent claim 15, Humpleman discloses:

A method of operating a system including a digital network interconnected intelligent digital devices (IDDs) generating and receiving eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents containing data and respective Document Type Definitions (DTDs) describing the data content (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches a Home intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or responses comprising DTD), comprising:

(a) generating an XML document containing related data and a reference to a respective DTD at a first IDD responsive to a command from a second IDD; (b) transmitting the XML document from the first to the second IDD (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-21, page19, lines 17-29, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML and DTD is used for validity check to the XML interface of the device);

(c) parsing the data in the XML document in accordance with the format described in the respective DTD to thereby generate parsed data from the related data; and (d) operating on the parsed data (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches parsing XML messages such as XML interface and commands for the controlling of devices).

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "predetermined criteria".

Cheng discloses "predetermined criteria" on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Cheng discloses:

wherein: the second IDD stores a list of trusted DTDs associated with respective XML processors; the predetermined criteria is coincidence between the respective DTD and a trusted DTD on the list; and the parsing and the operating steps are performed using the one of the XML processors corresponding to the respective DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches devices A and B (second device); XML parser (processor) for parsing and validating XML messages such as commands and interface based on DTD for the controlling of device) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of stored DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 17, Cheng discloses:

wherein: the second IDD stores a plurality of DTDs and associated XML processors; the XML document references the: respective DTD; and the parsing and the operating steps are performed using the one of the XML processors corresponding to the respective DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches XML parser (processor) parsing and validating XML messages such as commands and interface based on DTD for the controlling of devices (second device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches a table of for storing DTDs).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding independent claim 18, Humpleman discloses:

A system comprising: a plurality of intelligent digital devices (IDDs) interconnected to one another, each of the IDDs being capable of one of generating and receiving an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) document containing data and referencing, a document type definition (DTD) (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches a Home intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or messages and validating XML messages based on DTD); wherein:

a first IDD generates the XML document responsive to a command received over the IHDN (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches

exchanging XML commands or messages between a network of devices for the controlling of home devices).

Humpleman discloses "second IDD and third IDD processes the XML document" on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, page 30, lines 6-24, and page 31, lines 31-32, exchanging XML commands or responses between devices such as second and third devices and discloses parsing and validating XML messages such as commands and interface based on DTD.

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "stored XML processors associated with named DTDs" and "processes the XML document using one of the XML processors when the respective DTD corresponds to one of the named DTDs"

Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses); XML extender for searching the table of stored DTDs; XML parser (processor) parses the XML document to determine if the DTD is inserted in the table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 19, Cheng discloses:

wherein at least one of the N named DTDs and at least one of the M named DTDs are identical to the respective DTD, and wherein the one of the N XML processors corresponding to the respective DTD is different than the one of the M XML processors corresponding to the respective DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches network of devices for exchanging XML messages such as commands and interface to be parsed and validated based on DTD) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches XML documents between extranets (between businesses); using a XML extender and XML parser (processor) to determine if a XML document has DTD inserted to a table of stored DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 20, Cheng discloses:

wherein the second IDD stores the N named DTDs, and wherein the third IDD stores the M named DTDs (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches home network of devices (second device and third device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches a table of stored DTDs and if a DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 21, Cheng discloses:

wherein the second and third IDDs store lists of trusted DTDs including the associated N and M named DTDs, and wherein the first IDD generates the XML document and the respective DTD responsive to the command received over the IHDN (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches exchanging of XML messages such as commands between a home network of devices (second device and third device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD inserted to a table of stored DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 22, Humpleman discloses:

wherein said IDDs are interconnected to one another by an in home digital network (IHDN) (Humpleman on page 4, lines 4-9, page 6, lines 1-8, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches home network).

Regarding dependent claim 23, Humpleman discloses:

wherein said IDDs are interconnected to one another via the Internet (Humpleman on page 4, lines 4-9, page 6, lines 1-8, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches home devices interconnected to one another via network).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

USPN 6,466,971 B1 – Humpleman et al. – filed on 05/1999

WO 00/23925 – Meltzer et al. – published on 04/2000

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Almari Romero whose telephone number is (703) 305-5945. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays - Fridays (7:30am - 4:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (703) 308-5186. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

AR
March 20, 2003

HEATHER R. HERNDON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100